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ABSTRACT

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION DURING THE PAST YEARS IN CREATING NEEDED HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS FOR THE MENTALLY DISABLED IS DOCUMENTED. THE NEW FACILITIES SHOW AWARENESS OF ARCHITECTURAL TRENDS AND NEW OBJECTIVES IN DESIGN IN ORDER TO BETTER SERVE THE NEEDS OF THE PATIENT. PICTURES AND LAYOUT OF THE NEWLY OR PARTLY COMPLETED REHABILITATION CENTERS, FACILITIES FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN, AND BUILDINGS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED SHOW THE EFFORT TO INCREASE THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS AT NEW OR REDESIGNED FACILITIES. A PROGRESS REPORT ON NEW FACILITIES OVER $500,000 IS GIVEN AS ARE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION. (WW)

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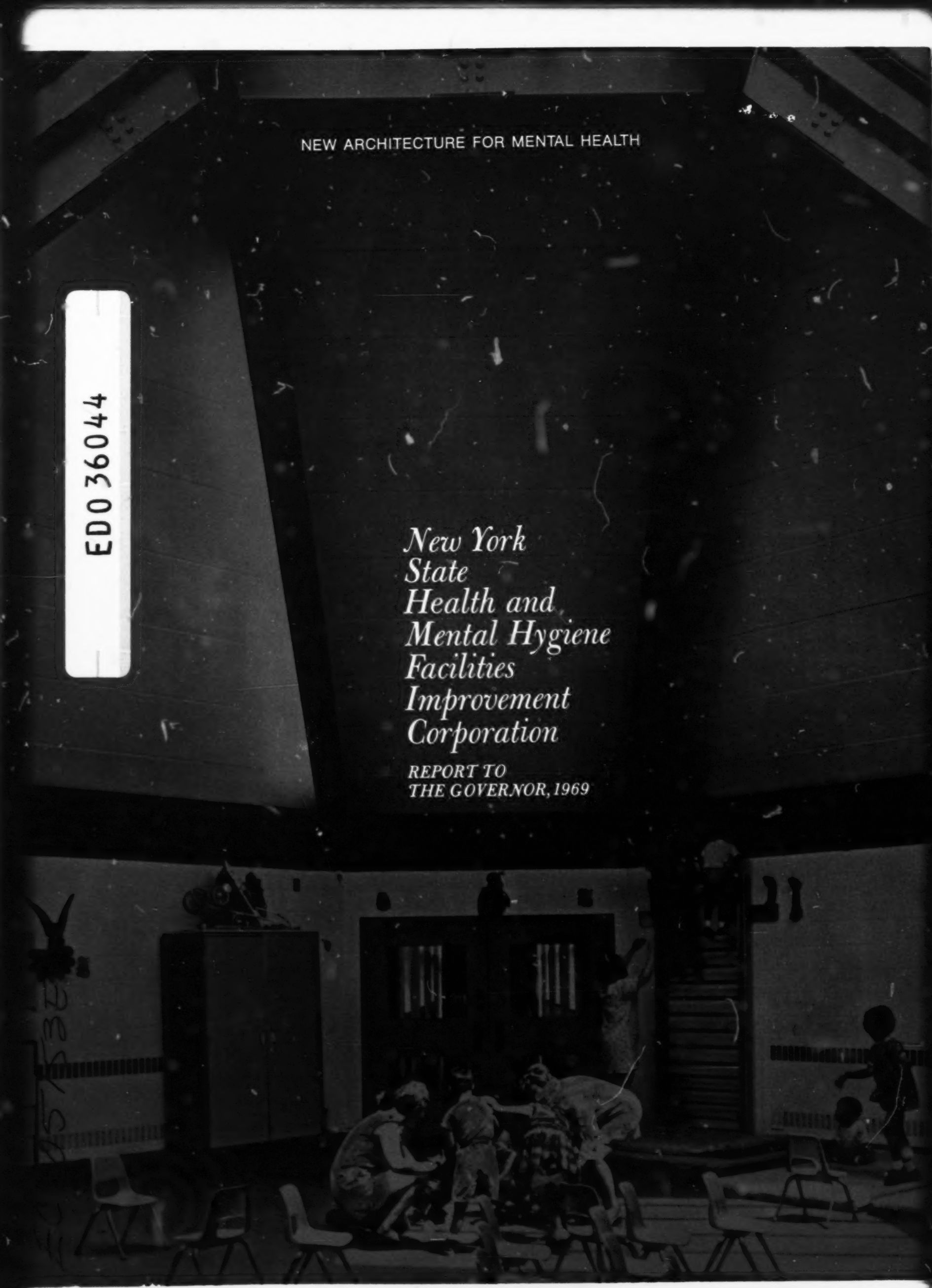
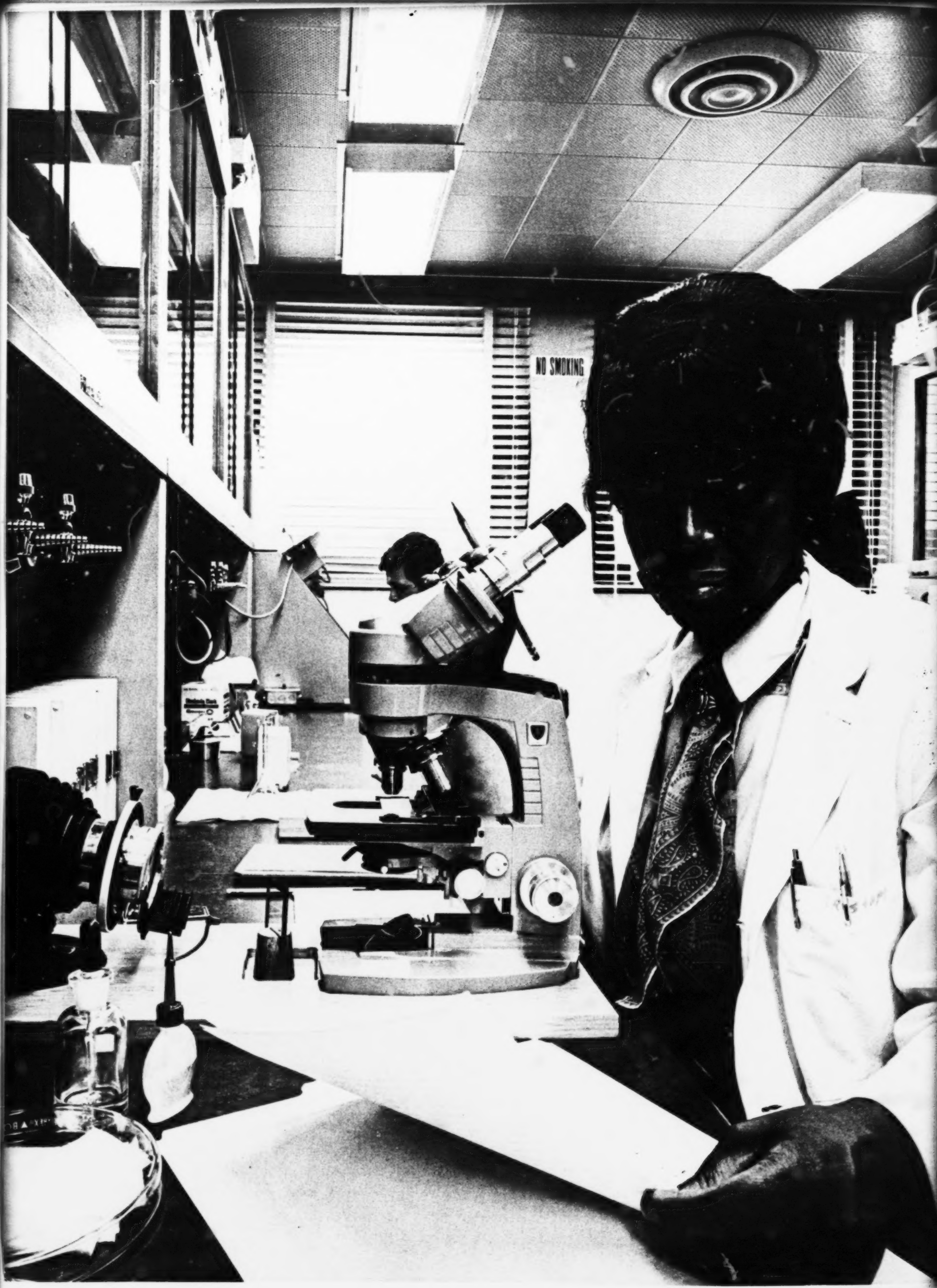
NEW ARCHITECTURE FOR MENTAL HEALTH

New York State Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR, 1969




NO SMOKING

(Left) A laboratory technician, Mrs. Lorraine Grissom, searching for signs of chromosomal abnormality in human cells in the genetics laboratory at the new $13-million Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, Staten Island. The Corporation has also completed laboratories for research in psychology, genetics, neuropharmacology, neurochemistry, neuropathology and pediatrics. Construction of laboratories for work in four other disciplines is under way.

ARCHITECT:
HAMBY, KENNERLY & SLOMANSON

(Front cover) Climbing and games teach muscle coordination to retarded children in one of the recreational therapy rooms at the Intensive Therapy Center for children at Willowbrook State School, Staten Island. The $1-million center was completed this year.

ARCHITECT:
MERZ & PASANELLA

ED 036044

A report to Governor Rockefeller:

This past year, as the crisis of deteriorating hospitals continued to threaten the well-being of New York State citizens, the Legislature approved your $700-million program of assistance to cities and counties for the construction of new health facilities and the modernization of existing ones.

The Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation was assigned the task of designing, constructing and equipping the needed hospitals and health centers. This was the third major program you assigned to the Corporation since its start five years ago.

The Corporation, which was established in 1964 as the Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Fund, was created to administer your construction program for the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

This program, which has now grown to $1.04-billion, has as its central purpose the creation of an environment in State facilities in which modern concepts for the treatment of the mentally disabled can flourish. The program is a milestone on the long road that must be traveled as treatment and training are substituted for custody in the care of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

Three years ago, in 1966, again at your urging, a second challenge was presented to the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation. Faced with the new crisis of increasing drug addiction, the Legislature created the State's program for rehabilitating addicts. The Corporation was asked to design and build the network of treatment centers needed by the new Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

At a time when construction costs soar higher each year and technological advances press rapidly one upon the other, construction must be rapid, and flexibility and skill must be the hallmarks of design.

In pride at the confidence demonstrated by this newly added responsibility for the construction of hospitals and health centers, the Trustees and staff of the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation accepted the challenge to construct these needed facilities properly and speedily.

Projects today are being completed, or are leaving the drawing boards to enter construction, at an accelerating rate. The report that follows describes the accomplishments that are the harvest of our past assignments.

Charles Schlaifer

CHARLES SCHLAIFER, *Acting Chairman*

HOLLIS S. INGRAHAM, M.D., *Trustee*
ALAN D. MILLER, M.D., *Trustee*
FREDERICK P. ROSE, *Trustee*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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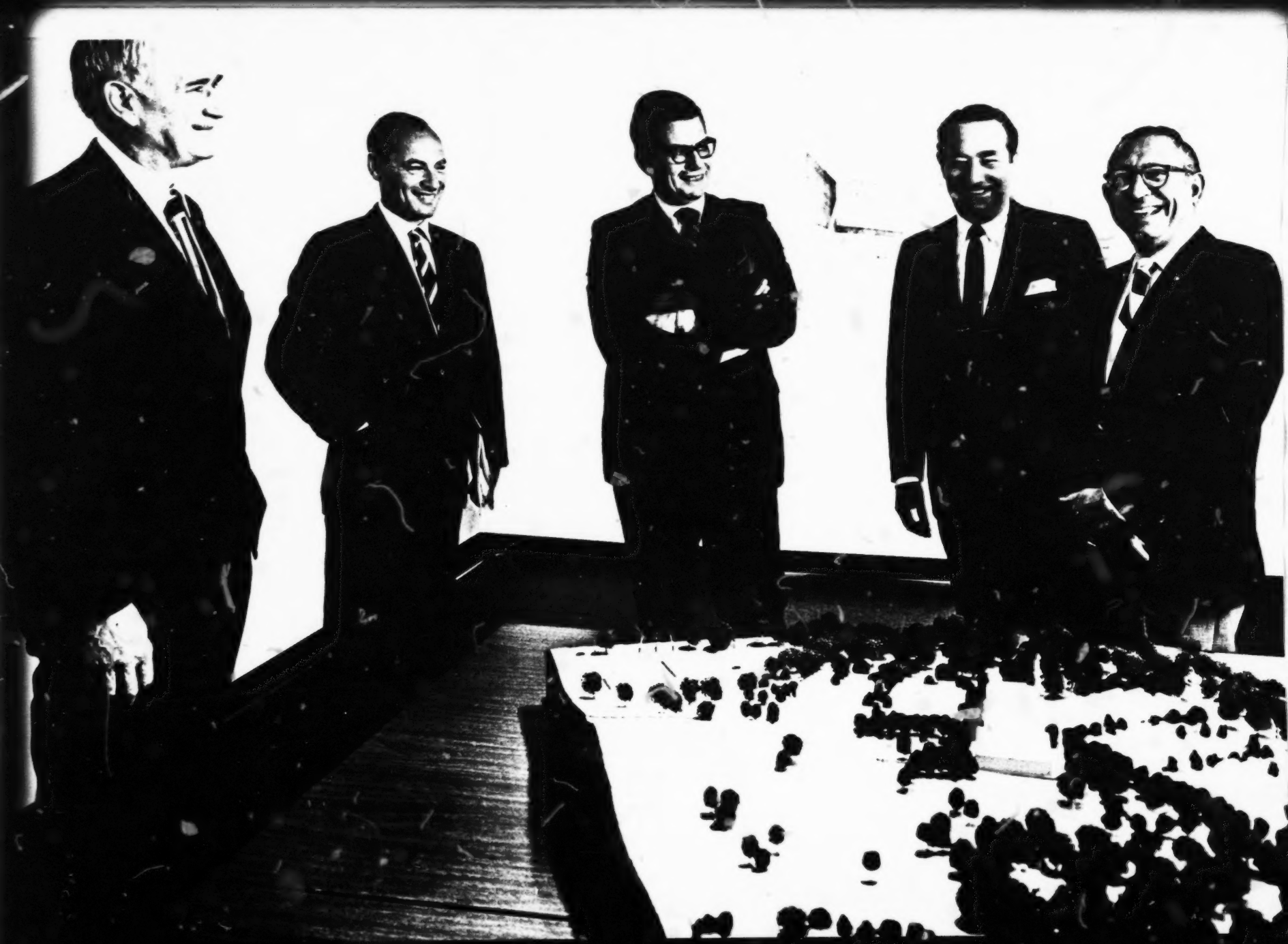

The Corporation's Board of Trustees enjoys a brief respite after examining a model of the $17.2-million Syracuse State School for the mentally retarded. Left to right, State Health Commissioner Hollis S. Ingraham, Frederick P. Rose, State Mental Hygiene Commissioner Alan D. Miller, former State Housing Commissioner James Wm. Gaynor* and Charles Schlaifer, the Board's acting chairman.

The model of the Syracuse State School reveals a facility for the retarded that appears as a row of small buildings aligned on a hillside. Actually, the school will be one large interconnected structure, with four residential wings connected to a central core that will contain the activity areas.

The Syracuse State School is one of 11 new residential facilities for the mentally retarded planned by the Department of Mental Hygiene. It is to be constructed on the site of the existing Syracuse State School, a pioneering facility in the care of the retarded, which was built in 1851. The present school, now outdated and inefficient, is to be demolished.

The new school's 744 residents, all of whom will come from Onondaga County, will live in "families" of eight. Three families will make up the basic living unit of 24.

Because of the hilly terrain, the four-story building will have ground level entrances at each story. Living units will be on the upper floors. The central building will contain classrooms, gymnasium, offices, and rooms for occupational and recreational therapy and other program activities.

The school will be in the center of the Syracuse metropolitan area in close proximity to major highways, the Syracuse downtown area and support facilities at Syracuse University, the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center and other hospitals.

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* Mr. Gaynor served as Trustee and later as chairman of the Board of Trustees from the creation of the Corporation on January 1, 1964 until January 15, 1969 when he resigned to enter private business.

Building for the mentally ill

Just fifteen years ago, the belief that the mentally ill were unaware of the environment in which they lived was still widely held. It was considered useless to make a mental patient's environment pleasant or to try to affect his behavior through environmental influences. Despite this general attitude, in isolated places skilled staffs in pleasant surroundings were working changes that demonstrated that the mentally ill did not have to act in a bizarre manner.

Then, in 1955, tranquilizing drugs were introduced. Patients acted more normally, and staff attitudes toward them changed. As the staff responded to the changed behavior of patients, the patients in turn reacted to growing staff expectations of more normal behavior. As this benign circle progressed, it became obvious that it was wrong to keep patients in the dehumanizing environments in which they had lived. It became clear that patients respond to their environment as others do, and that the physical structures in which they lived could be an important tool in their treatment and rehabilitation.

As tranquilizers were bringing about this new understanding, other forces were at work. Congress, through the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, was measuring the successes—and the failures—of our nation's treatment of the mentally ill. New York State followed the Federal study with two studies of its own that further refined State objectives in the design and location of new facilities.

From these and other sources came guidelines for a revolution that has reshaped mental health architecture.

The new facilities would be small, designed for 1,000—or fewer—patients. They would be located near cities where patients, now able to come and go at will, could come and go to jobs or to their own homes.

The treatment structuring had become outdated along with the old physical structures: a patient need no longer be a permanent resident. Instead, he might visit the hospital for treatment by day and go home at night; or he might live at the hospital, receiving treatment in the evening, and go out to a job during the day.

Locked doors and bars on windows were no longer needed: a mental hospital need no longer resemble a prison. The often informal and varied new buildings on architects' drafting boards would have sufficient activity space: classrooms, meeting rooms, gymnasiums, bowling alleys, auditoriums, homemaking centers.

These new facilities would enhance programs in education, job training, recreation, personal grooming and socialization designed to help patients regain competence in normal living.

Completion of the first State buildings incorporating these new architectural trends dramatizes the changes in treatment that have been taking place.

These buildings are the new rehabilitation center for the mentally ill that has been completed at Middletown State Hospital and the children's psychiatric hospitals that are now ready for occupancy in Bronx, Queens, Suffolk, Rockland and Erie Counties.

Rehabilitation centers are being built at each State hospital: fourteen, including Middletown, are presently scheduled. Each center is an attempt to modify the design

MENTAL HYGIENE CONSTRUCTION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED OR ACTUAL COST
Projects completed from inception of program, 1/1/64-3/31/68	786	$183,480,727
Projects completed 4/1/68-3/31/69	255	30,754,785
Projects under construction as of 3/31/69	165	60,652,998
Projects in design as of 3/31/69	94	222,583,835
Authorized projects under study for site and construction needs	43	129,037,000
Subtotal	1,342	$626,509,345

of an existing hospital by adding the spaces needed for a variety of activities that promote patient growth toward self-sufficiency. The new architectural concepts find even fuller expression in the three new hospitals for the mentally ill the Corporation is building for the Department of Mental Hygiene.

The first of these new hospitals, the $22.4-million South Beach Psychiatric Center, is well advanced in design. In addition, a difficult site preparation task has been completed. Last year, sand to raise the level of the low-lying land was dredged from New York Harbor and was pumped ashore under a $3.6-million contract.

Psychiatric centers for Elmira and for the Capital District, in Albany, are in design. Three other psychiatric centers are planned for Erie, Kings and Onondaga Counties.

Other projects undertaken by the Corporation this past year assisted the Department in pressing forward its program of research into the causes of mental illness.

At Rockland State Hospital a wing of one building was renovated to house a computer center for research in psychiatric record-keeping. A number of other States are cooperating in studies on the epidemiology of mental illness and the evaluation of treatment results.

Another computer center is being installed at the New York State Psychiatric Institute, a major research facility of the Department of Mental Hygiene. Renovation of a room to house the new center is presently under construction.

Corporation projects also assisted the Department in its effort to divide the large State mental hospitals into smaller community-oriented units.

At Pilgrim State Hospital in West Brentwood, L.I., two buildings are being converted for the new Hempstead Psychiatric Hospital. At Central Islip State Hospital, two buildings are being remodeled for use as the new Suffolk Psychiatric Hospital.

Projects completed during the past year added 317 beds to the State's capacity to care for the mentally ill. A total of 576 accommodations for the mentally ill will be added by projects in construction and 1,679 by projects in design.

A dance, sewing classes, vocational training in such subjects as typing to prepare for a self-supporting role in the world and basketball in the gymnasium occupy patients at the Middletown Rehabilitation Center. The larger of the center's two central courtyards is shown at right.

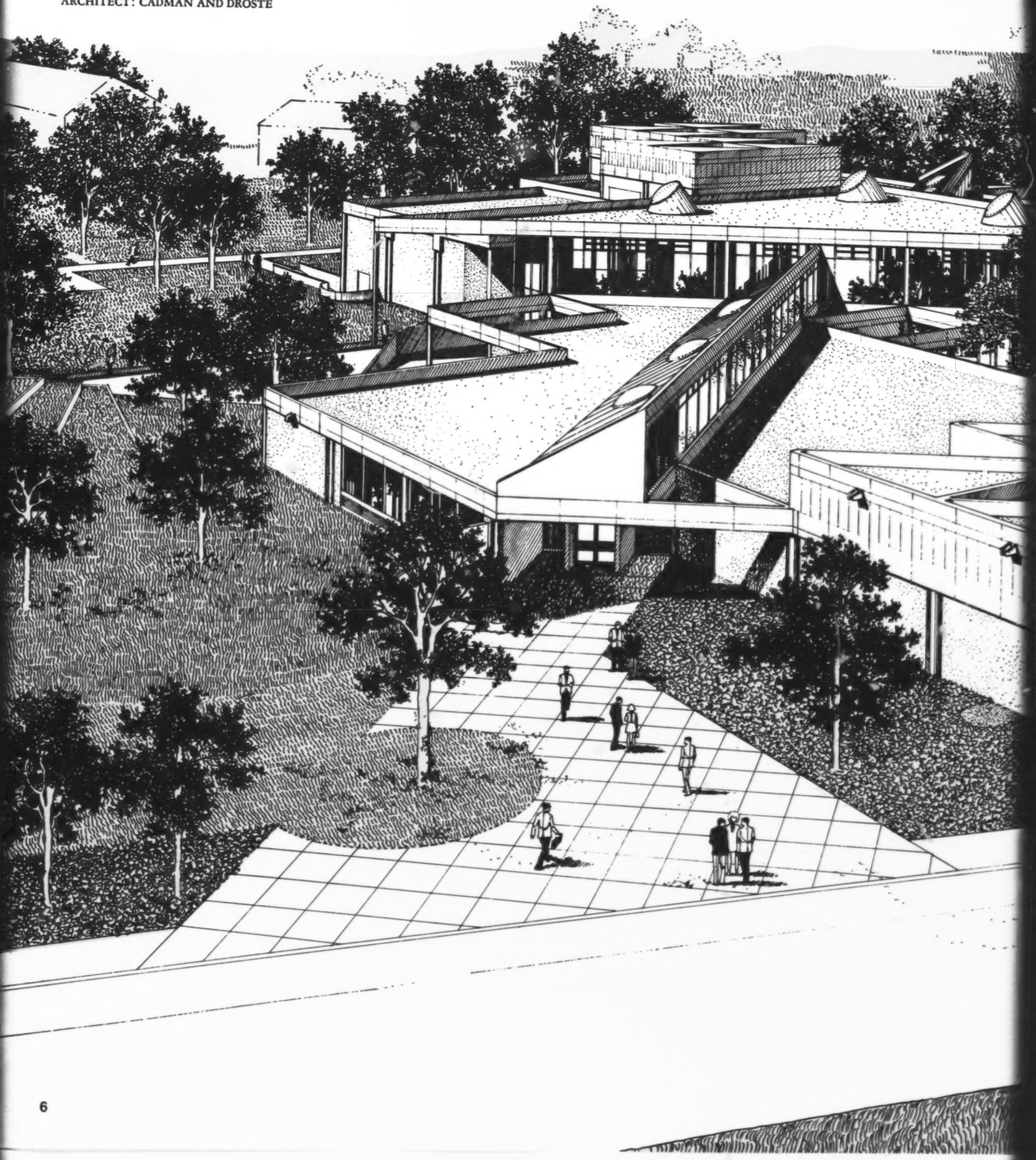
(Right)
MIDDLETOWN REHABILITATION CENTER. The new $3-million center at Middletown State Hospital, the first of the rehabilitation centers to be completed, contrasts with architecture that is the State's institutional heritage from the Nineteenth Century. A series of one-story and two-story connected structures surrounding two tree-filled courtyards, the center provides a suitable setting for the therapy that is taking the place of custody as a major objective in caring for the mentally ill.

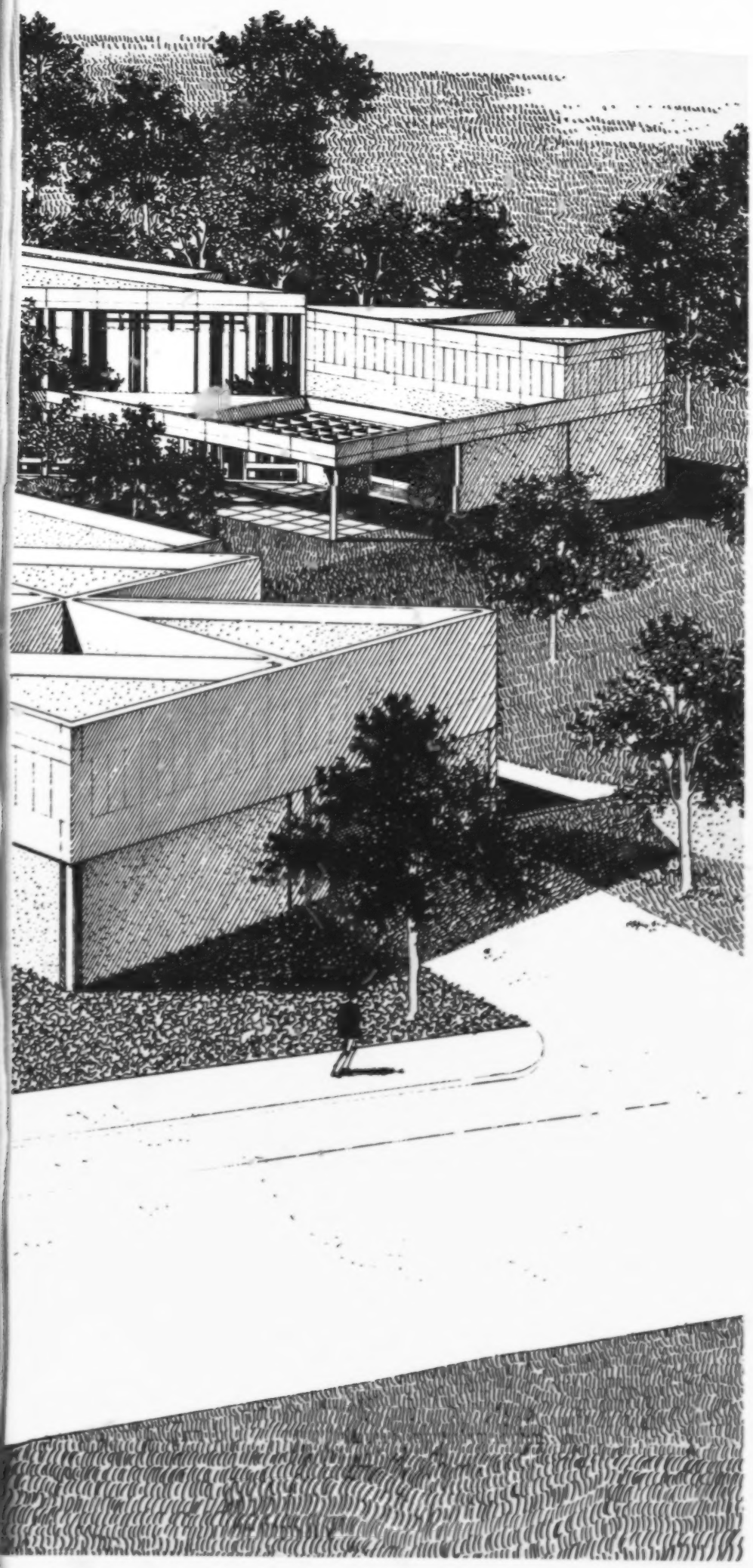
ARCHITECT: HELGE WESTERMANN/ RICHARD MILLER/ ASSOCIATES/ ARCHITECTS

Rehabilitation centers

HUDSON RIVER REHABILITATION CENTER. A skylighted mall, or interior "street," will bring organization to the placement of rehabilitative activities in the new center at Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie. Wings for the various activities branch off from this major circulation path. The street widens to form open areas for social interaction before such natural meeting places as the gymnasium and the center of the building, where it becomes a "town square." Major social spaces such as the lounges, snack bar, auditorium, library and quiet games room will be located on this interior square. The $2.9-million building is now in construction.

ARCHITECT: CADMAN AND DROSTE





The rehabilitation program for the mentally ill is a total effort designed to identify a patient's resources for adjustment, determine to what extent his condition can be changed and then mobilize his assets to help change take place.

Although rehabilitation is intended to pervade the entire hospital, its activities are focused in the new rehabilitation centers the Corporation is constructing.

So far, 14 centers at as many State hospitals, representing a total investment of $48-million in the concept of rehabilitation, are in various stages of preparation and completion.

The centers will have classroom programs for those patients whose adjustment is threatened by educational lack. Vocational training will be offered to develop motivation and job skills, and work-for-pay programs to develop work habits and self-sufficiency.

Gymnasiums, game rooms, ball fields and other recreational facilities will aim at physical well-being. Training for such activities of daily living as personal grooming, cooking, bed-making and shopping will aim at independence and social acceptance.

Movies in the auditorium, dancing in the gymnasium, group games, and a wide range of similar activities will provide the socialization that is an essential of adjustment.

CENTRAL ISLIP REHABILITATION CENTER. The new rehabilitation center at Central Islip State Hospital, Suffolk, is expected to be completed early in 1970. The $2.5-million building will have four interior courts. A central open stairway, not visible in this picture, will serve as an entrance to the upper level and as a place for patients to meet and chat.

ARCHITECT: ARMAND BARTOS & ASSOCIATES

BINGHAMTON REHABILITATION CENTER. Irregularly placed windows, small courts, terraces, retaining walls and planting have been used in the design of the rehabilitation center at Binghamton State Hospital to achieve an informal architecture that will invite participation in activities. The $2.8-million center will stand on the side of a hill and will follow the contours of the land, stepping downhill with the grade to achieve a deliberately low silhouette.

ARCHITECTS: JAMES BAKER & PETER BLAKE, FUDGE & UNDERHILL

(Below) **BUFFALO REHABILITATION CENTER.** Vocational and recreational activities and the auditorium-stage area will be in three one-story wings of the $2.9-million Buffalo Rehabilitation Center, which is now under construction. A fourth wing will house occupational and educational activities and training for daily living on the first floor and offices for administration and psychotherapy on the second floor. A fifth segment will contain the community store, snack bar and dining room, library and active games rooms. Free standing buildings in the picture below are part of the existing mental hospital.

ARCHITECT: MILSTEIN, WITTEK, DAVIS & HAMILTON

CREEDMOOR REHABILITATION CENTER. The $2.6-million rehabilitation center at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, will be a two-story building. Library and classrooms on the second floor will look down upon a brick-paved outdoor reading court. The dining room will face a terrace.

ARCHITECT: WILLIAM LESCAZE & ASSOCIATES

(Right) **BRONX CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.** A series of small interconnected buildings, the Bronx Children's Hospital will provide residential, psychiatric treatment, educational, social and day-care facilities for 192 emotionally disturbed boys and girls. The children, ranging in age from 5 to 16, will live in eight two-story buildings. Each group of eight children will have its own living room directly accessible to its bedrooms. The $5.5-million hospital is located just north of Bronx State Hospital and west of the Hutchinson River Parkway.

ARCHITECT: THE OFFICE OF MAX O. URBAHN

Facilities for emotionally disturbed children

(Below) **MELVILLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.** The three main areas of the Melville Children's Hospital—the school, the administrative area and the residence section—are connected to each other by corridors and courtyards. The hospital, which is now nearing completion, is located to the south of Suffolk State School in Melville, L.I. It will offer a comprehensive program of psychiatric treatment and schooling for 192 boys and girls.

ARCHITECT: STATE ARCHITECT/NORVAL WHITE

Hospitals designed for the treatment of emotionally disturbed children play a significant part in Governor Rockefeller's construction program for improving services to the mentally disabled.

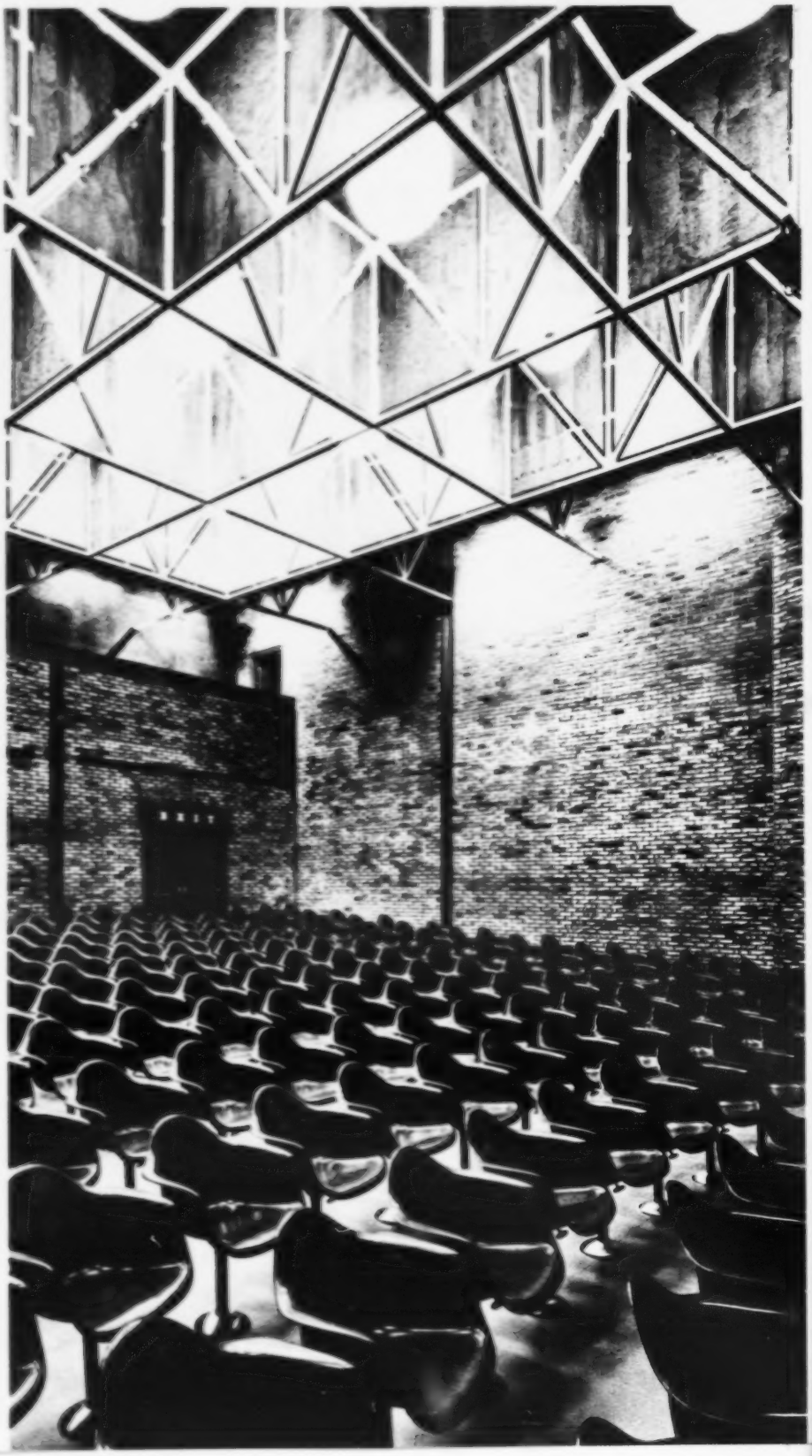
At times as many as 2,000 children have been in the wards of the State hospitals. The troubled youngsters are kept away from adult patients, and usually live in separate wings or in buildings set aside for their use.

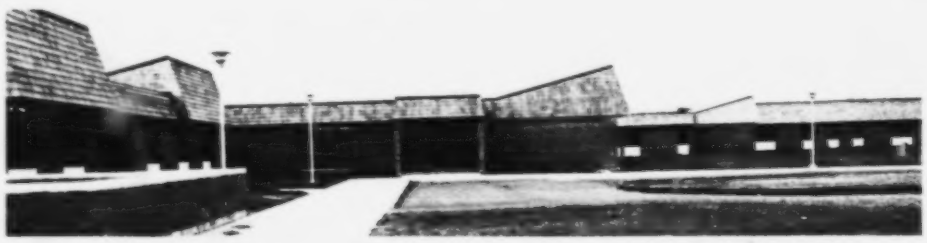
But it was found that separation was not enough. Emotionally disturbed chilDen have special needs. They require a program of activities that differs in many ways from one conducted for adult patients. Children, for example, need to continue their schooling on a regular daily basis. Athletic activity is more important to them than to many older patients, and they make extra emotional demands on teachers, therapists and attendants.

In order to enhance the therapeutic programs available and hopefully to hasten the recovery rate for young patients, a series of special children's psychiatric hospitals was planned.

In the past a lack of appropriate community facilities to which children might be returned when they were ready to leave the hospital delayed discharge of some children. In an effort to end this situation, the new children's hospitals, wherever possible, are being located close to urban areas where community agencies can more easily maintain contact with the young patients.

Five of the new hospitals, all nearing occupancy, are Bronx, Rockland, Creedmoor in Queens, Melville in Suffolk County and West Seneca in Erie County. A children's treatment center in Manhattan is in design and another, in Brooklyn, is in a planning stage that precedes design.





WEST SENECA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. The $4.2-million West Seneca Children's Hospital in Erie County is located near the existing West Seneca State School. The building will offer 125 emotionally disturbed children a round-the-clock activity program that will include medical care, psychotherapy, a half-day school program, recreational and occupational therapy and group living with other children.

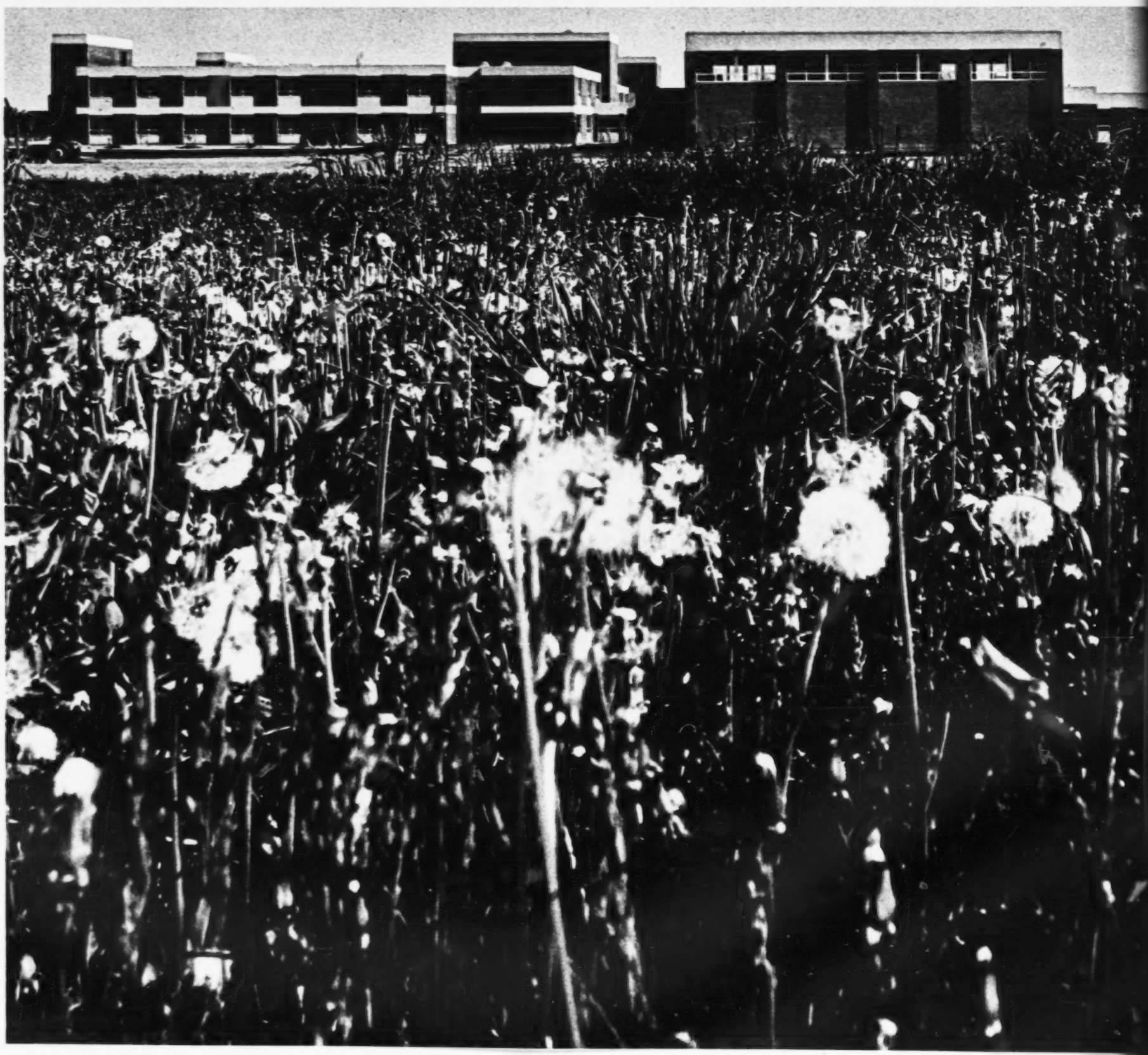
ARCHITECT: STATE ARCHITECT

ROCKLAND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. One hundred and ninety-two emotionally disturbed children will be cared for in Rockland Children's Hospital, soon to be completed in Orangeburg. The $5.1-million hospital consists of one-story and two-story interconnected building elements separated by open, garden-like courts. Children will live in small groups that are intended to help them achieve a feeling of family identity.

ARCHITECT: STATE ARCHITECT

CREEDMOOR CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Each wing of the $5.7-million Creedmoor Children's Hospital, Queens Village, has its own playroom and group living room. School, recreational and occupational therapy areas, infirmary and administrative, diagnostic and research facilities are in a one-story connecting core building. The building will house 192 children in four two-story wings.

ARCHITECT: FERRENZ & TAYLOR



Building for the mentally retarded

The architectural changes that were found to be of value in the care of the mentally ill also offered rewards in the care of the mentally retarded.

For the retarded, too, the goals have become smaller, community-oriented residential schools with provision for training programs, and hostels and sheltered workshops for retardates able to live in the community if given support.

Retarded children and adults might never hope to be cured, but training and education and the construction of community facilities as alternatives to the State schools might free many from the bondage of life in an institution.

The $1-million Intensive Therapy Center for children completed at Willowbrook State School on Staten Island this past year illustrates the effort, arising from these new concepts, to increase the therapeutic options at existing facilities.

The center connects with four ward buildings to which it adds space for training, recreation and other program activities. The wards had originally been constructed without activity areas.

Eleven new State schools now in preparation also reflect the substitution of training and education for custody that is the State's objective in the care of the mentally retarded.

Two of these schools are far advanced. The $11.9-million school at Wilton, Saratoga County, on which construction is about to start, will serve 500 retarded children and adults. Residents will live in four buildings linked to a community center. Each of the four residential structures will consist, in turn, of four joined living units with a two-story-high enclosed plaza at the center.

In Brooklyn, work is under way to prepare the site for the $19-million Kings County State School. Sand is being dredged from Jamaica Bay and pumped ashore under a $4.8-million contract to raise the level of the land.

Six other schools, all now in architectural design, will be built in Bronx, Monroe, Nassau, and Schenectady Counties and in Syracuse and Manhattan. Program studies

(Continued on next page)

NEW INFANT THERAPY COMPLEX BOOSTS RETARDED'S CHANCES

Two large skylighted recreation rooms, their walls and windows covered with colorful animal pictures, are filled with bouncing, somersaulting, ball-throwing boys and girls. Children who once sat around dull and unresponsive to their surroundings are laughing and talking.

That scene is occuring in a new complex of buildings at Willowbrook State School, which is increasing the chances of mentally retarded children someday to become self-sufficient.

Called the Infant Therapy Center, the complex, constructed at a cost of $1-million, is the only one of its kind at a New York State School for the retarded.

Children learn to communicate and to coordinate their hands through coloring and cutting in 16 education rooms where a preschool-kindergarten program is followed.

Two soundproof rooms are used for speech and hearing training.

In occupational therapy classes there are 10 more rooms where the children learn coordination and dexterity.

Eight rooms have been set aside for a physical therapy program where both active and passive exercises make the children more mobile.

From OUR CHILDREN'S VOICE,
a publication of the New York State Association for Retarded Children, Inc.

are under way for other schools in Queens, Broome and Westchester Counties.

Research into the causes of mental retardation received additional impetus this year as the Corporation completed five more laboratories at the new $13-million Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation, on Staten Island. The laboratories are for work in neuropharmacology, neurochemistry, neuropathology, genetics and pediatrics. Construction of four additional laboratories is about to start.

Progress was also made this year on the design and construction of small community-based facilities, similar to the halfway house for the mentally ill that the Corporation renovated last year. Three renovation projects now in construction in New York City will create these community facilities for the retarded: a training center in Brooklyn, a residence hostel in lower Manhattan and a social and habilitation unit in Queens.

Medical therapy for the retarded, many of whom have bodily ills that accompanied their retardation, will be enhanced as a result of the completion this year of the $4.2-million medical/surgical building at Rome State School, in Oneida County. This 140-bed structure is the third of its type to be completed by the Corporation. A fourth medical/surgical building is now under construction at Letchworth Village, in Rockland County.

A major objective of the Corporation's construction program for the retarded continues to be a rapid increase in the number of beds in State facilities to reduce overcrowding and to accommodate increasing numbers of applicants.

Projects now in construction will add 340 beds to the State's total. Projects now in design, several of which will enter construction in coming months, will make room for an additional 6,178 residents in State facilities.

(Above) ROME MEDICAL/SURGICAL BUILDING. The recently completed $4.2-million medical/surgical building for retarded residents of Rome State School will offer a composite of therapeutic facilities in six one-story pavilions flanking an interior skylighted mall.

ARCHITECT: ISADORE AND ZACHARY ROSENFIELD

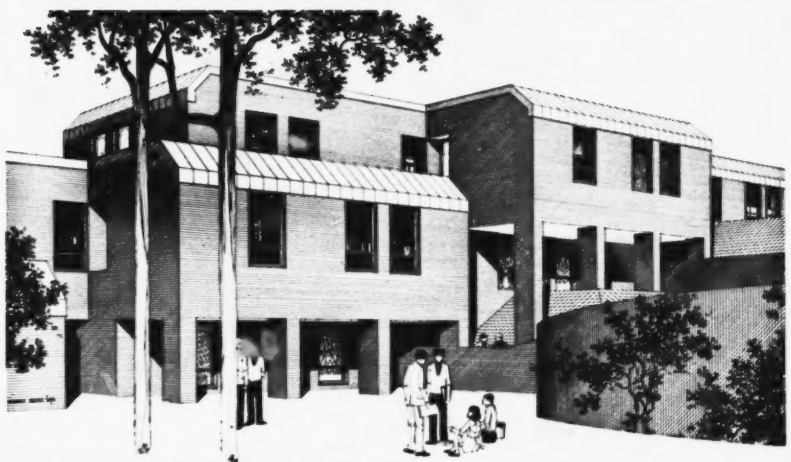
(Below) LETCHWORTH MEDICAL/SURGICAL BUILDING. The $5.0-million medical therapy building for the mentally retarded now under construction at Letchworth Village in Rockland County will be a one-story structure with two three-story wings. In addition to its medical and surgical components, it will house rehabilitation wards for intensive physical and occupational therapy and space for such therapeutic services as psychology, social work and training in speech and hearing.

ARCHITECT: FERRENZ & TAYLOR

We and me myself had a Grand Time and Fun for one whole week we all really lived it up and we were living like outside people. **FROM A CAMPER'S LETTER**

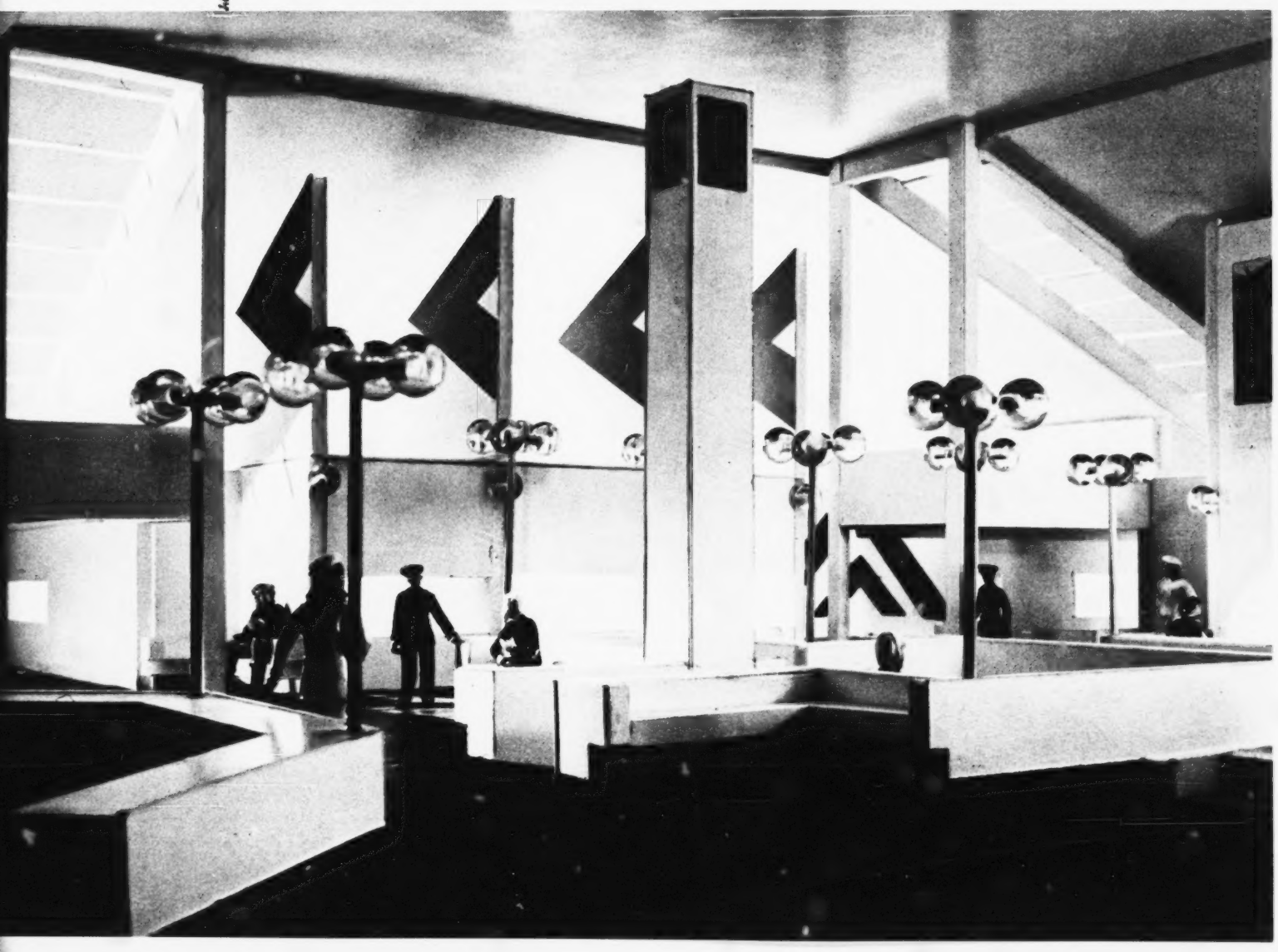
WILTON CAMP. Retarded children and their counselors heave with a will during a tug 'o war last summer at the new camp constructed by the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation at Wilton. Just as other children in the summer leave their everyday lives behind to vacation into growth, so these youngsters shared a two-week adventure away from their home, a 5,000-patient institution for the mentally retarded.

ARCHITECT: CONKLIN & ROSSANT



SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL.
The new Syracuse State School will be terraced into a hillside west of the existing Syracuse school for the mentally retarded. The present school, built in the last century and now outdated and inefficient, is to be demolished. The 744 residents of the new school will live in four wings connected to a central building that will contain the activity areas.

ARCHITECT: SARGENT, WEBSTER, CRENSHAW & FOLLEY



KINGS COUNTY STATE SCHOOL. Indoor "streets" will lead from the living units of the new $19-million Kings County State School to the large open area in the center of the main building, shown in the mock-up above, that will serve as a "civic center." The school, which will rise in the Spring Creek section of Brooklyn, will care for 750 residents and 100 day visitors. The site has been made ready and construction is expected to start soon.

ARCHITECT: KATZ WAISMAN WEBER STRAUSS/JOSEPH BLUMENKRANZ

Progress report on new facilities over $500,000

for the Department of Mental Hygiene Program as of March 31, 1969

(Construction completion date in parentheses)

TYPE OF FACILITY
New Schools for the Mentally Retarded
New Hospitals for the Mentally Ill
Children's Psychiatric Hospitals
Rehabilitation Centers
Research Facilities
Physical Rehabilitation and Infirmary Buildings (for non-ambulatory retardates)
Medical/Surgical and/or Reception Buildings. Admission and Intensive Treatment Facilities
School and Administration Buildings
Patient Residential Buildings (for ambulatory retardates)
Service Buildings and Staff Housing

The following projects have been approved and are in planning stages preliminary to architectural design:

IN DESIGN	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	COMPLETED
Bronx State School (1972) Kings County State School (1972) Manhattan State School (1973) Monroe County State School (1973) Nassau County State School (1973) Syracuse State School (1972) Tri-City State School ((1973) Wilton State School (1971)		
Capital District Psychiatric Center (1973) Elmira Psychiatric Center (1972) South Beach Psychiatric Center (1972)		
Manhattan Children's Treatment Center (1971)	Bronx Children's Hospital (1969) Creedmoor Children's Hospital (1969) Rockland Children's Hospital (1969)	Melville Children's Hospital (1969) West Seneca Children's Hospital (1969)
At: Binghamton State Hospital (1971) Bronx State Hospital (1971) Buffalo State Hospital (1971) Gowanda State Hospital (1972) Pilgrim State Hospital (1972) Rockland State Hospital (1972) Willard State Hospital (1972)	At: Central Islip State Hospital (1970) Creedmoor State Hospital (1970) Hudson River State Hospital (1970) Kings Park State Hospital (1970) Manhattan State Hospital (1970) Rochester State Hospital (1970)	Middletown State Hospital (1969)
		Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation on Staten Island (1968)
		At: Willowbrook State School (1969) (Intensive Therapy Center for children)
	At: Letchworth Village (1969) Rome State School (1969)	
At: Middletown State Hospital (1971) (Administration Building) Willard State Hospital (1970) (Administration Building)		At: Letchworth Village (1967) (School—Classrooms, Gymnasium, Auditorium)
		At: Willowbrook State School (1967) (Temporary Buildings) Suffolk State School (1967)
Downstate Distribution Center and Bakery (1970) At: Kings County State School (1971) (Total Energy Plant) At: Manhattan State Hospital (1971) (Employee Apartment Building) Upstate Distribution Center and Bakery (1970)		At: Kings Park State Hospital (1967) (Power Plant) St. Lawrence State Hospital (196 (Laundry Building)

- Schools for mentally retarded in Queens, Broome and Westchester Counties
- Hospitals for mentally ill in Erie, Kings and Onondaga Counties
- Children's hospital in Kings County
- Laboratory building at New York Psychiatric Institute
- Habilitation centers at Craig and Willowbrook State Schools
- Therapy centers at Newark, Rome and Suffolk State School
- Administration building at Newark State School
- School building at Sunmount State School
- Nursing education building at Willowbrook State School
- Central storage building at Bronx State Hospital

Construction program for control of narcotic addiction

(Above and right)
ARTHUR KILL REHABILITATION CENTER. When it became apparent that conventional construction methods would not provide accommodations fast enough for the expanding narcotic addiction control program, the Corporation decided to speed construction of one rehabilitation center through the use of pre-engineered modular components. The result of this decision was the $11.3-million Arthur Kill Rehabilitation Center, a self-contained community of 18 buildings now near completion on a 66-acre site at Rossville, Staten Island. Each building has a steel frame and modular steel sandwich panel walls.
The center will house 600 residents, 100 each in six two-story residence buildings. The residence buildings have dining rooms that become TV lounges after mealtime, active games rooms, quiet lounges, laundries, offices and rooms for examination and treatment, group discussion and counseling. Other structures include an admission building where detoxification takes place, a visitors' building where addicts meet families and friends, and athletic and community service buildings.
Design was started in October 1967 and construction contracts were awarded four months later in February.

ARCHITECT:
IRA KESSLER & ASSOCIATES

During the past year, the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation employed a number of devices to speed preparation of treatment facilities for the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

Construction was hastened in order to make sure sufficient accommodations were available to meet expected patient loads as the treatment program swung into full gear.

Emphasis was on faster conversion of available buildings rather than on design of new centers. Of 22 centers being prepared in the course of the two-and-one-half-year-old construction effort, 17 involve remodeling such diverse structures as factories, hospitals, motels, nursing homes, a YMCA and a former public library. Four other projects combine renovation of one or more buildings with construction of new facilities.

A pioneering experiment in the use of pre-engineered construction was undertaken in the case of one treatment facility. Because ready-made building components were used, the Arthur Kill Rehabilitation Center will have been designed and constructed in about 23 months. It will accommodate 600 residents.

Whenever possible, construction was phased so that parts of projects could be occupied while work was continuing in other sections of the treatment centers.

Thirteen larger projects in construction at year end included, in addition to Arthur Kill, the Ridge Hill Rehabilitation Center, a $12.3-million 600-bed treatment unit in Yonkers that is expected to be completed next year. Existing buildings on the site are also being remodeled to serve 85 additional addicts.

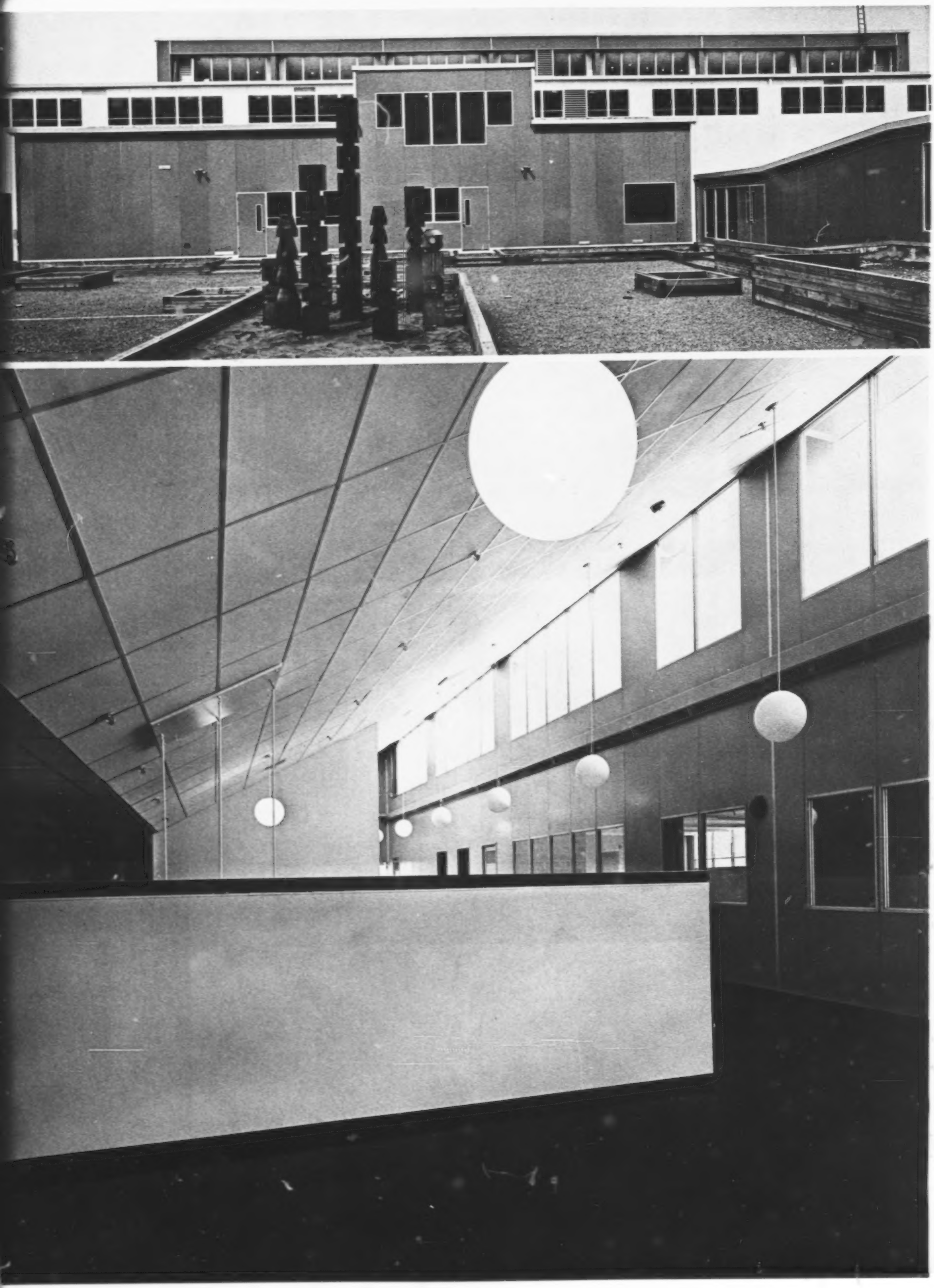
Another project in construction is the $1.6-million rehabilitation center and administration wing at Green Haven State Prison, Stormville, which will provide 198 beds.

In the months ahead, construction is expected to start on two other large projects. One of these is the $3.1-million Mt. Morris Community-Based Services Center in Manhattan, which will serve 800 rehabilitants. The other is the $2.1-million administration-visiting building and infirmary addition at Woodbourne Rehabilitation Center, a 589-bed treatment unit in Woodbourne.

Nine facilities with a total value of $10.8-million were completed during the year. Included are four buildings that have been rehabilitated—two in Manhattan and two at Matteawan State Hospital in Beacon. They added 960 beds to the program.

Of the $197.2-million construction program for narcotics treatment facilities, the Corporation already has projects completed, under construction or in design valued at $132.4-million (including site acquisitions and equipment costs). The construction program will provide a total of 5,198 treatment beds.

CONSTRUCTION FOR CONTROL OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	ESTIMATED OR ACTUAL COST
Projects completed from inception of construction program, 6/1/66-3/31/68	16	$ 3,107,868
Projects completed 4/1/68-3/31/69	27	10,619,565
Projects under construction as of 3/31/69	21	48,273,778
Projects in design as of 3/31/69	10	13,865,500
Authorized projects under study for site and construction needs	6	18,800,000
Subtotal	80	$ 94,666,711



SHERIDAN REHABILITATION CENTER.
The Sheridan Rehabilitation Center, in Manhattan's Greenwich Village, was converted from a former manufacturing plant and warehouse. The $3.8-million treatment unit will house 400 addicts. Three groups of 27 residents will occupy each of five floors at the center. Each residence floor has its own dining/recreation room, lounges and study rooms. The first floor contains a gymnasium that can be used as an auditorium, administrative and receiving offices, a lobby and visiting rooms. Classrooms, barber shop, infirmary and vocational training shops for printing and art, textiles, mechanical and electrical repair, woodworking and ceramics are on the fourth floor.

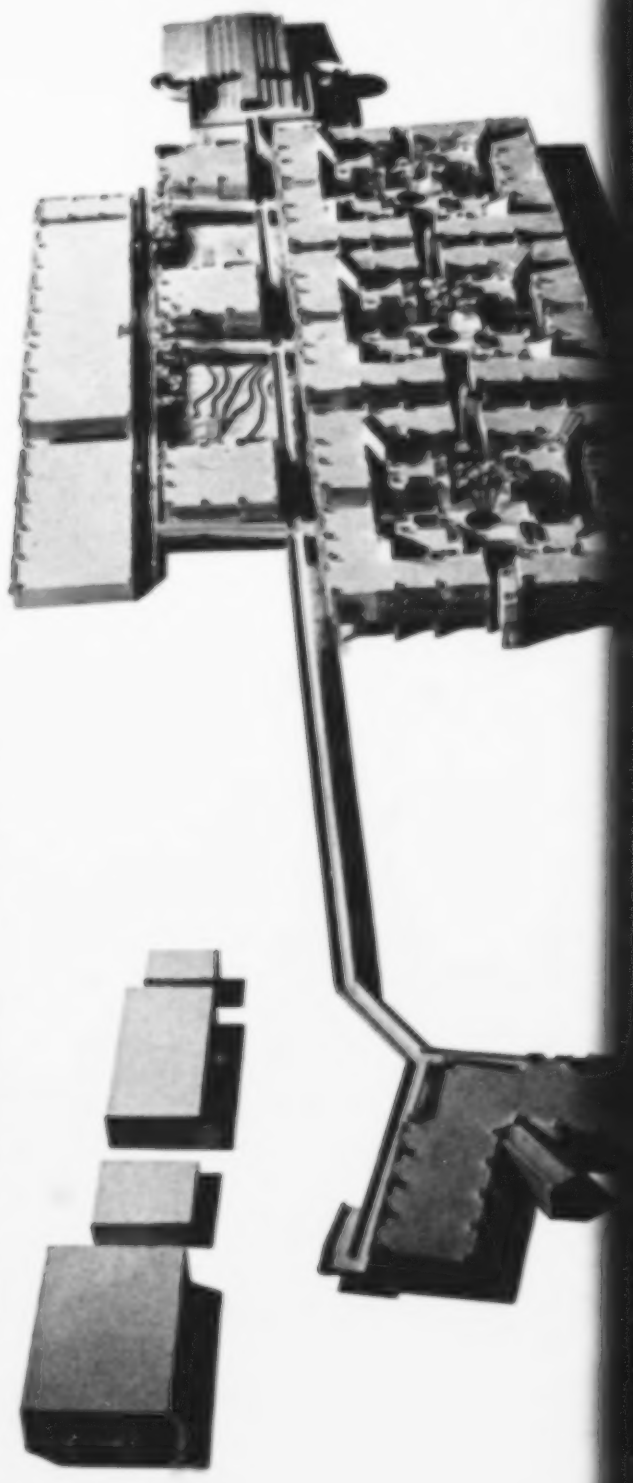
ARCHITECT: RUSSO & SONDER

Before

After

RIDGE HILL REHABILITATION CENTER. The Ridge Hill Rehabilitation Center, a treatment complex for 600 male narcotic addicts, is under construction on a wooded hill in Yonkers. Residents of the $12.3-million center will live in groups of 50 in a dozen L-shaped buildings.
All the buildings at the center will be elevated on concrete piers of varying height, an architectural solution that saved time and money by eliminating the need to blast an even site onto the rocky hillside. As shown in the model at right, a 10-foot-wide viaduct will connect the buildings, starting at the one-story administration building and terminating at the athletic building. This elevated pathway will pass between the three dormitory quadrangles to the west, and buildings containing classrooms, central kitchen, infirmary and shops for vocational training to the east.

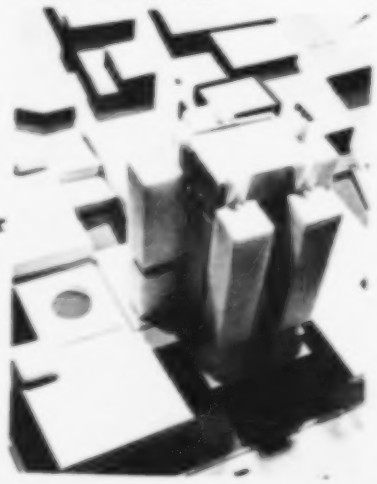
ARCHITECT: McMILLAN GRIFFIS MILETO



Health facilities construction program

Preliminary model of the 750-bed Lincoln Medical Center the Corporation will build in the Bronx.

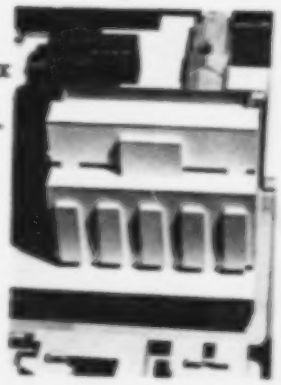
LINCOLN MEDICAL CENTER ARCHITECT: MAX O. URBAHN ASSOCIATES, INC.



(Below) State and city officials view a model of the proposed Washington Heights Neighborhood Family Care Center being designed by the architectural firms of Abraham W. Geller and Feldman-Misthopoulos, Associates. Construction is expected to start in 1970.

(Right) Preliminary model of the 412-bed North Central Bronx Hospital, to be built near existing Montefiore Hospital.

NORTH CENTRAL BRONX HOSPITAL ARCHITECT: ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS



The Corporation's new responsibilities for the construction of hospitals and other health centers come at a time when the ills afflicting the hospitals have become chronic, with symptoms that include poor medical care and rising medical costs.

> *"Of New York State's 358 general hospitals, only 128 are acceptable by today's health standards,"* the State Department of Health reported this year.

The decay of the hospitals has been compounded by the demands made upon them by a growing population and by ever-rising living standards and expectations.

Obsolescence is costly and patchwork attempts at modernization that have been made have generally failed.

Said the State Department of Health: *"In many hospitals, additions and new wings have been tacked on without regard for the mobility of patients, staff, supplies, communications and services. The temporary solutions have created permanent problems."*

The new program makes it possible for any county and some cities to have the Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation design, construct and equip new health facilities or modernize existing ones. Agreements for these services are arranged through the Housing Finance Agency, which finances the projects under Chapter 359 of the Laws of 1968.

The new health construction program can help municipalities take advantage of new medical technology and new concepts of care. Often, the substitution of modern facilities for outdated ones makes possible a more efficient structuring of health care delivery systems.

Innovations in hospital care for which the Corporation has been making provision in the design of medical facilities include the following:

- Use of disposable supplies, convenience foods, and contracting out of services to reduce the need for much of the equipment and space presently taken up by the non-medical, hotel side of hospital care.
- Automation to improve the quality of medical care and lower the cost of providing it, including computers that operate patient care information systems as an aid in diagnosis, perform chemical analysis in laboratories, keep records, screen X-rays, schedule staffs and plan menus.
- Automated conveyance systems to move supplies, speed soiled linen to the push-button laundry and dispose of garbage.
- Reorganization of the hospital into intensive care units for the acutely ill and continued care units for the convalescent to permit efficient deployment of staff.

The Health Facilities Corporation has begun work on six health projects for New York City under the new $700-million construction program.

Two of these projects are major hospitals and four are the new satellite facilities known as neighborhood family care centers, each of which will serve an area with about 55,000 people.

These health facilities, and their architects, are:

Lincoln Medical Center, Bronx—*Max O. Urbahn Associates, Inc.*

North Central Bronx Hospital—*Associated Architects*

Brownsville Neighborhood Family Care Center, Brooklyn—*Basil Yurchenco*

Morrisania Hospital Neighborhood Family Care Center, Bronx—*Armand Bartos & Associates*

Longwood Neighborhood Family Care Center, Bronx—*Newhaus & Taylor / Bernard Rothzeid*

Washington Heights Neighborhood Family Care Center, Manhattan—*Abraham W. Geller, Feldman-Misthopoulos Associates*

(Left) Officials of the Corporation, New York City's Health Services Administration and other governmental agencies attend a design session in which architect Basil Yurchenco and his staff report progress on the new Neighborhood Family Care Center they are designing for the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Construction is expected to start in 1970.

How the health facilities construction program operates

CITY OR COUNTY

- Determines need for a facility, its size and location; Designates a local agency to act in its behalf;
- Files Letter of Intent with State Department of Health and regional and State Hospital Planning Councils;
- Prepares a program of functional and space requirements including goals and concepts of treatment for each facility;
- Approves architectural plans and completed project;
- Operates facility when completed, or arranges for operation by a private agency.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE REGIONAL OFFICE WITH COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

- Approves need for mental health program based on local mental health and mental retardation goals.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

(mental health units in health facilities, when included)

- Approves need;
- Arranges for additional funds (Federal and State grants) for construction;
- Approves functional-space program;
- Approves architectural plans.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- Approves need for health facility;
- Approves functional-space program;
- Certifies program's compliance with Public Health Law;
- Approves architectural plans and completed project; Issues operating Certificate.

STATE HOSPITAL PLANNING COUNCIL

REGIONAL HOSPITAL PLANNING COUNCIL

- Approves need for health facility in view of health planning goals.

HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

- Leases from the city or county the land on which a new project is to be built or on which a facility is to be enlarged or modernized;
- Subleases the land and project back to the city or county;
- Finances the project through sale of bond anticipation notes and bonds;
- Receives rent from city or county during the terms of the simultaneous leases; uses rent to pay debt service on bonds.

HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

- Develops budget for each project and establishes cost controls;
- Commissions private architects and guides their work for cost, schedule and design excellence;
- Awards construction contracts and regulates construction for cost, schedule and quality;
- Employs construction managers and uses computers for scheduling on large projects;
- Equips each facility.

Health and Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation

JAMES WM. GAYNOR, *Chairman**
CHARLES SCHLAIFER, *Vice Chairman*
HOLLIS S. INGRAHAM, M.D., *Trustee*
ALAN D. MILLER, M.D., *Trustee*
FREDERICK P. ROSE, *Trustee*

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LEON RATZKER, *Controller*
JOHN YURTCHUK, *Coordinator of Construction Management*
LAWRENCE O'KANE, *Information Officer*

44 HOLLAND AVE., ALBANY, N.Y. 12208
444 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
500 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

**Mr. Gaynor resigned January 15, 1969 and Mr. Schlaifer became Acting Chairman*

DESIGN: TED EISENBERG ASSOCIATES/ VITO FIORENZA

(Right)

THE SEARCH FOR IMPROVED DESIGN.

Niels Erik Bank-Mikkelsen, director of Denmark's National Service for the Mentally Retarded (foreground), studies a model of a new State school. In a seminar he led last year in the Corporation's offices, Mr. Bank-Mikkelsen reviewed New York State projects in design and discussed recent Danish findings in the care of the retarded. The seminar was attended by staff members of the Corporation, the Department of Mental Hygiene and private architectural firms at work on Corporation projects.

MENTAL HYGIENE FACILITIES
HEALTH

Andres-Miceli-Weed

Architects Design Group

Associated Architects

James Baker & Peter Blake

Armand Bartos

Belfatto & Pavarini

Brand & Moore

Marcel Breuer

Brown Guenther Battaglia Galvin

Cadman and Droste

Castro-Blanco, Piscioneri & Feder

Caudill Rowlett Scott

Victor Christ-Janer

Conklin & Rossant

Corgan & Balestiere

Robert W. Crozier

Currier, Anderson & Geda

Davis, Brody

Dobiecki & Beattie

Fred S. Dubin

Feldman-Misthopoulos

Ferrenz & Taylor

Richard Foster

Ulrich Franzen

M. Paul Friedberg

Fudge & Underhill

Abraham W. Geller

Gruzen & Partners

Gueron, Lepp

William A. Hall

Hamby, Kennerly & Slomanson

Hirsch & Cassetti

Holden, Yang, Raemsch & Corser

Hueber Hares Glavin

Kallmann & McKinnell

Kaplan and McLaughlin

Katz Waisman Weber Strauss/Joseph Blumenkranz

Ira Kessler

Morris Ketchum, Jr.

Walter Kidde Constructors

LaPierre Litchfield Imbs

William Lescaze

Levatich and Miller

Lewis & O'Connor

Lundquist & Stonehill

MacKnight Kirmmse French & Sizing

McMillan Griffis Mileto

Richard Meier

Merz & Pasanella

Metcalf & Metcalf

Milstein, Wittek, Davis & Hamilton

Neuhaus & Taylor-Bernard Rothzeid

Oppenheimer Brady

Alfred Paris

Carl J. Petrilli

Peterson & Brickbauer

Petroff & Jones

Pfohl•Roberts•Biggie

Pomerance & Breines

Prentice & Chan

Quinlivan Pierik & Krause

Arnold S. Rinaldi

Isadore and Zachary Rosenfield

Russo & Sonder

Sargent, Webster, Creshaw & Folley

Werner Seligmann

Sharp & Handren

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

State Architect

Richard G. Stein

William H. Switzer/ Richard E. Zegler

Edgar Tafel

Tallman & Tallman

Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton

David Todd

Todd & Giroux

Max O. Urbahn

Vogel & Strunk

Waasdorp, Northrup & Kaelber

John Carl Warnecke

Warner Burns Toan Lunde

Frederic P. Wiedersum

Weiner & Gran

Helge Westermann/ Richard Miller

E. Todd Wheeler/ Perkins & Will Partnership

Arthur Witthoefft

Basil Yurchenco